FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,571.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 81.

Young Hearts.

What though the years are flying fast
And silver sprinkles through the hair,
And crow's feet come and wrinkles last
In spite of pride's most jealous care;
That with reluctance we confess
And "Growing old!" escapes the tongue?
So plain a truth should not distress—
'Tis nothing if the heart is young.

That we have errors to regret
Is but the common lot of all;
There's something to be lived for yet,
To struggle on, whate'er befall,
'Tis useless that above the past
The dirges of remorse are rung—
We'll fight old time until the last,
A triumph while the heart is young.

While life exists the light of hope
Should never be obscured by gloom,
But brighten all our horo-scope
Until our footsteps touch the tomb.
The oldest still have truths to learn,
So faith should never be unstrung;
Our little lamps will cheerly burn
As long as ever the heart is young.

And how shall hearts be kept in green
When cheeks are sunk and eyes are dim,
When age brings on the days of spleen
And memory croons a funeral hymn?
By finding means of doing good,
By soothing souls with sorrow stung;
This age and death are long withstood,
And thus our hearts are ever young.

Harper's Weekly

The State Debt.

How Its Settlement Has Progressed.

[Raleigh Register.]

The Act of March 4, 1879, "to compromise, commutea and settle the State debt," divided the debt, or that portion of it acknowled as debt, into three classes. The acknowledged debt amounted to $12,827,045; the total proposed payment to $3,411,511 25. Class I consisted of the bonds issued before the war (except for the North Carolina Railroad) and on them the State offered payment of 40 per cent. of the principal. These bonds were:

Fayetteville and Western Plankroad,	$ 50,500
Gaston and Weldon Railroad,	25,000
Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad,	45,000
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad,	10,000
Tar River,	15,000
Insane Asylum,	70,000
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad,	1,334,500
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal,	324,000
Western Railroad,	383,000
Western North Carolina Railroad,	1,135,000
Wil., Char. and Ruth. Railroad,	1,014,000
"Certain purposes"	1,009,400
C. F. & Y. R. Navigation Company,	145,000
Total,	$5,577,400

on which it was proposed to pay $2,230,960.

On the bonds in class 2 the State offered 25 per cent. They were:

Western North Carolina Railroad,	$1,907,000
Wil., Char. and Ruth Railroad,	387,000
Western Railroad,	134,000
Literary Board Certificates,	33,045
Total,	$3,261,045

on which it was proposed to pay $815,261 25.

Bonds in class 3, on which 15 per cent. was offered, were these:

Funding State Debt,	$2 331 000
Funding State Interest,	1,657,600
Total,	$3,988,600

on which it was proposed to pay $598,290.

The following is a statement of the bonds surrendered and for which new bonds have been issued:

For what purpose issued.	Amount.
Fayetteville and Western Plankroad,	$ 50 000
Gaston and Weldon Railroad,	30 0
Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad,	37,000
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad,	7,000
Improvement of Tar River,	12,000
Insane Asylum,	31,0 0
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad,	1,014,0000
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal,	278,0000
Western Railroad from Fayetteville,	115,0000
Western North Carolina Railroad,	2,0 4,0000
Wil., Char. and Ruth Railroad,	1,565,0000
For "Certain Purposes",	880,400
Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co.,	96,000
Funding Act of '66,	1,433,8000
Funding Act '68,	1,196 000
Board of Education Certificates,	383,045
Aggregate of bonds surrendered,	$9,599,845
Classified as by the Act of settlement, these items show the following results:	
Class 1—Old bonds, 40 per cent	$1,554,960
Issued therefor, new,	$1,821,760
Class 2—New bonds, 25 per cent.,	2,299,045
Issued therefor, new,	574,761
Class 3.—Funding Act, March 10, 1866, and August 20, 1868, 15 per cent.,	2,746,4 0
Issued therefor, new,	411,960
Bonds surrendered,	$9,599,845
New bonds issued,	$2,808,481

The settlement is made by giving in exchange for outstanding bonds new thirty-year coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1880, (matured coupons cut off), bearing 4 per cent. interest, payable at the Treasurer's office on the first day of January and July of each year thereafter. The new bonds are $50, $100 and $1,000 each, are exempt from all State, county or corporate taxation, and the coupons are to be received for all State taxes. To the payment of interest on them are to be applied all State taxes collected from professions, trades, incomes, merchants, dealers in cigars, and three fourths of all taxes collected from wholesale and retail dealers in spiritous, vinous and malt liquors. If these taxes are in excess of interest to be paid, the surplus to be invested in the purchase of the new bonds; if insufficient, the Treasurer is authorized to use any funds he may have not otherwise appropriated; if still short, forty-year $500 bonds may be issued to the amount of $300,000. It is made lawful for any executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, director of any corporation, and any and all other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity holding bonds of the State, to make the exchange provided for in this Act, and they shall be absolved from all liability on account of said exchange." The provisions of the Act are to continue in force until January 1, 1885.

There remain outstanding of these bonds $3,227,200. Of these $1,023,000 are to be redeemed at 40 per cent.; $962,000 at 25 per cent; $1,242,200 at 15 per cent.

Holders wishing to avail themselves of the few months remaining for exchange of bonds may readily distingnish them thus:

CLASS 1.—Bonds dated before the 20th of May, 1861, are redeemable at 40 per cent. of the principal. The last date of this class is April 1, 1861.

CLASS 2.—Bonds redeemable at 25 per cent. of the principal: Issued since the close of the war, by authority of Acts passed *before* the war, for the Western North Carolina Railroad, dated at different times, as follows: July 1, 1866; October 1, 1866; July 1, 1867; January 1, 1868, October 1, 1868; also bonds issued to the same road, dated October 1, 1862. Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, dated at different times, as follows: July 1, 1862; January 1, 1866, and January 1, 1867. Western (Coalfield) Railroad, from Fayetteville, dated October 1, 1861.

CLASS 3.—Bonds to provide for funding the State debt, issued under the Act of March 10, 1866, dated January 1, 1866, and the bonds issued under Act of August 20, 1868, to provide for funding the matured interest on the public debt, dated October 1, 1868, redeemable at 15 per cent. of the principal.

All unpaid coupons must accompany the bonds of either class above described, when surrendered for exchange. The only expenses attending exchange are the express charges on bonds to and from this city, to be paid by the holders. Bonds will be received through registered mail, but new bonds issued in exchange will be transmitted by express, it being necessary to have receipts for them on the books of the Department.

The bonds not provided for in the Act of settlement were:

North Carolina R. R. Construction	$2,795,000
Chatham Railroad	1,039,000
Williamston and Tarboro	150,000
Penitentiary	44,000
Chatham Railroad	215,660
W. N. C. Railroad, special tax	7,940,000
W. C. & R. Railroad, special tax	3,000,000
Wil & Tar. R. R., special tax	300,000
A. T. & O. Railroad, special tax	106,000
Total	$15,600,000

Of this amount the North Carolina Railroad construction bonds, $2,795,000, were provided for in a separate Act, March 14, 1879: "An Act to adjust and renew a portion of the State debt." Under it the Commissioners, Messrs. George Davis, M. McGehee and Donald W. Bain, effected a settlement with the majority of the bondholders, by which these latter surrendered accumulated interest amounting to about $700,000—$240 on each bond—and accepted new forty-year bonds for the face value of the old. The new bonds are $1,000 6 per cent. coupon bonds; are exempt from taxation and are secured as the old by the lien on the State's stock in the North Carolina Railroad; the dividends on which are to be applied to the payment of the coupons which are also receivable in payment of all taxes, debts, dues, licenses, fines and demands due the State of every kind whatsoever. Executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, and all persons acting in a fiduciary character, holding any of the construction bonds, are authorized to exchange them for the new, and all such persons are also authorized to invest funds in the purchase of the new. The Commissioners are to hold all the bonds and coupons delivered to or purchased by them "in trust for the payment of the principal and interest on the said new bonds, and shall collect and receive all payments and dividends paid and made on said old bonds and coupons so held by them from any person authorized to pay the same; and shall pay the amounts thus received to the Public Treasurer, to be applied by him to the payment of the interest on the new bonds. The old bonds shall not be cancelled, but shall remain in force until the Governor shall direct the same to be delivered to the Public Treasurer for cancellation." Bonds amounting to $2,010,000 have been surrendered, and new bonds for a like amount have been issued. The amount outstanding is $785,000. The new bonds are selling at 1.08, a premium of 8 per cent.

The other bonds not provided for in either of the Acts of settlement, amounting to $12,805,000, and named above, are not recognized by the State. By an amendment to the Constitution adopted by the people in November, 1880, the Legislature is forbidden to "assume or pay [them] or authorize the collection of any tax to pay [them] either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, unless the proposing to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people and by them ratified by the vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the State at a regular election held for that purpose." This amendment was adopted by a majority of 111,930 votes.

Earthquake Shocks.

New York dispatches of the 10th record severe earthquake shocks in that city and the Middle and Eastern States, as follows:

At about 2:05 o'clock this afternoon residents of this vicinity were startled by a severe shock of earthquake, lasting about ten seconds. At this (6 p. m.) particulars have been received at the Western Union office here showing that the shock was widespread. The first reports were received from the following points: Atlantic Highlands, near Sandy Hook, Long Branch, Philadelphia, New Haven, Boston, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Spring Lake, Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard and Portland, Maine. At the last point it was slight. Reports were also received from many of the sub-offices about New York. Reports as to its duration are diverse, but the average seems to be about ten seconds.

The operator at Providence was vaguely questioned as to whether he had heard or seen anything unusual, and he promptly replied that he had had his hand on a steam pipe, and that it had trembled violently. He had been looking up and down the street to discover a heavy team which, up to the time of inquiry, he had supposed was passing. The question made him suspicious of an earthquake. This suspicion was promptly confirmed by various people rushing into the streets and office, asking for an explanation.

At 2:15 o'clock Atlantic Highlands experienced a second shock, but it was less violent than the first.

At Philadelphia the scaffolding on some new buildings going up on the corner of Sixth and Reed streets was shaken violently, and some bricks on the boards were shaken off and fell to the street below.

The severest shock was reported at Seabright, N. J., where the depot was shifted to one side, shaking up the contents and alarming the sole inmate. At 2:30 p. m. an ineffectual effort was made to raise the Long Branch office which had been in communication with the local office up to the time of the shock. The operator just had time to report the shock, together with the fact that the jars of his battery had been overturned, when the wire gave out.

At Hartford a bareheaded man rushed frantically to the telegraph office, holding in his hand a newspaper, which he had been reading. He said he had been rocked violently, and that the plastering on the ceiling above him had been cracked and in some places had dropped to the floor.

In Brooklyn the streets were alive with people, who had come out to ascertain the cause of the rocking and to gossip about it. One cool-headed scientist, upon the first perceptible motion, took out his stop-watch and timed the vibrations. He reported that the shock began as nearly as could be determined at 2:06 50; that the first shock lasted just ten seconds and that the "quieting down," as he described it, took nearly fifty seconds more. Off-hand guesses as to the duration varied from five seconds to two minutes, according to the amount of the observer's fright and his judgment of the flight of time.

At Menlo Park and Trenton the shock was timed at 2.05 p. m., while at more southern points of its orbit it was felt at 2.10. Exaggerated reports came in from various points.

From Trenton it was reported that the water in the river was lashed into foam. Passengers arriving from Trenton soon after, however, said the story was absurd and that the water was as placid and muddy as usual. The telegraph messenger at Coney Island promptly asked for the particulars of the explosion, supposing that some oil refinery, powder mill or dynamite factory had blown up. A few minutes later, however, the fact became known there that the whole island had been thoroughly shaken by the vibrations and that the guests and visitors were very greatly alarmed, the fright in some cases amounting to a panic. At Cleveland the shock was plainly but slightly felt.

A dispatch of Monday's date from Washington says:

Yesterday's earthquake seems to have been felt with greatest severity on Long Island and in Connecticut. Probably Hartford, Conn., was the most shaken of any point so far as heard from. At 2.39 o'clock p. m. three long and convulsive shocks were felt throughout the city and vicinity, and were particularly felt in houses occupying high ground. Many people were thrown down and in some cases badly bruised. At the second shock bells were rung, houses rocked like cradles and crockery and glassware fell with a resounding crash. For some time the greatest confusion reigned in the lower wards of the city. One man was thrown from his wagon when the second shock was felt, his horses running away madly and barely missing trampling him under foot in their flight. At the county jail, which is crowded with prisoners, the greatest terror prevailed, and for sometime it was feared that the panic stricken men would try to burst open the doors to effect their escape. After the first convulsion their dismal howling and screams to be let out were heard within three blocks of the building. A dissipated man by the name of Doyle, who had been incarcerated there temporarily to await his trial, became perfectly crazy when the first shock came and raved like a maniac. When he found he could not escape he retreated to a corner of the room, and, shivering with terror, hid himself beneath the coverings of his bed. After a while his moans ceased and when they found him he was dead from fright. At the State prison at Weatherfield the same confusion prevailed and the available force of the prison officials was mustered to prevent an outbreak. It was some time before order could be restored.

The True Test of Official Fitness.

A study of the lives of the men prominent in American public affairs in the last decade or two, as they have been sketched before election in the columns of opposition journals, might lead a stranger to suppose that here, as in some of the countries of the East, the rulers were taken from a class differing in blood and character from the rest of the population. The politicians would appear to be, almost without exception, men stained with vice and crime, while it would seem, from the equal censure visited upon offenses differing widely in kind and in degree, that the mass of the people were a race of most austere moralists, unwilling to forget or to pardon the smallest departure from the strict rules of virtue. The causes which have brought about this sort of thing are not far to seek. At a time when the differences of principle between the parties are neither great nor well defined, an unusual importance is naturally and properly accorded to the personal qualifications, whether of character or ability, possessed by rival candidates. Under such conditions the temptation of strong partisans to find or invent something that will lower the standing of the opposing nominee is very great. No matter how improbable the story itself may seem, no matter how spotless has been the previous reputation of the man assailed, the story will find numerous believers; for, unfortunately, politics have such an attraction for rascals and hypocrites, and have so great a tendency to make rascals and hypocrites, that the public mind is no longer astonished when gross breaches of public trust are brought home to men high in place and power. When a man offers himself for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens he invites the most critical scrutiny of his public record, and he has no right to complain if undiscovered or forgotten transactions in which he played a dishonorable part are brought to light. It is, however, incumbent on every speaker, writer and ordinary citizen to give neither credit nor circulation to any charge which they have not the best of reasons to believe well founded. Not only because to repeat in idleness or malice false stories is to be guilty of the grossest injustice to the person attacked, but because, as experience has already amply proved, the general custom of making such charges produces a state of incredulity, or at least indifference, in the average voter when serious and material accusations are made and proved. Had not many pure men been falsely accused it would not have been possible to induce a national convention to nominate for the presidency a candidate against whom such a speech as that of Mr. Schurz could have been fairly made. But unpleasant as it is to give currency to allegations against a candidate which must wound the feelings of many worthy people, and although their circulation tends to produce a cynical disbelief in the existence of public virtue of any sort, yet if they relate to the fidelity with which he has discharged former trusts committed to his keeping, the people ought to know them, if, after diligent and careful investigation, they are shown to be well founded. Unfortunately men open to attack on such grounds in one way or another manage for a greater or less length of time to keep themselves in political life; and those whose duty it may be to meet them find out to their cost that you cannot fight a chimney-sweep without getting soot on yourself. If the assailed individual or his friends can find excuse for retaliating in kind they will most assuredly do so; if not, as men of their stamp are not likely to be over nice, they will give currency to any story that detracts in any way from the character of the men to whom they are opposed. Every being wearing mortal form is subjected to temptation, and the world knows of but One who escaped unscathed. In every man's life some flaws may be detected; every man has found his flesh at some time weaker than his spirit, and the wise and just man will draw a veil over those private and personal slips which have been confessed, repented of, and so far as may be atoned for. No other course is consistent with a due regard for the interests of society; for if men are not perfect, perfection is the standard towards which effort should be directed. It inclines the young to select a much lower model if they are continually reminded that the men whom the world has delighted to honor, and whom the world did well to honor, were guilty at one time or another of casual departures from the rule of correct living. They will not always be able to keep clearly in mind that they were revered not because of their human weaknesses and failings, but in spite of them. The discussion to which such needless and irrelevant stories give rise brings up again all the true and false charges which have been brought against the great and good men of all ages, until in some minds arises a feeling that there is nothing and never has been anything in the world at all approaching true worth. The general existence of such a state of mind would demoralize any people on earth. Those whom private or political rancor has not blinded to the true interests of the country will have nothing to say about scandals which do not bear upon a candidate's public career, applying to him the same standard, and no other, by which they measure men in other walks of life: "How well equipped is he for the work he would undertake?" Against the peculiar temptations to which public men as such are exposed, they will strive to guard them by making them clearly understand that ABSOLUTE FAITHFULNESS TO THE TRUST THEY HAVE ASSUMED IS A CONDITION PRECEDENT TO ANY FURTHER PREFERMENT.—*Baltimore Sun.*

PAUL MORPHY.—For ten years or more the world possessed but little interest for Paul Morphy: his intellect became clouded and he was not the Morphy of old. He hated the sight of a chess board, and could not be brought to speak concerning the great game of which he was once the greatest master. Although eccentric and unsociable, his friends still loved him, and his death was a blow. Morphy as a chess player is immortal. He was born a chess-player. While yet a child he defeated famous players of mature age. Morphy came of excellent family. His father was Attorney-General of the State, and later a member of the Supreme Court bench. Morphy also studied law, but never practiced. With his wonderful powers of memory and brilliant intellect, Paul Morphy would have been a leader at the bar. As it was, he gave to chess-playing a brilliant name and an enthusiastic impetus which has led to a wonderful progress in the game. Anecdotes of Morphy's skill, his almost miraculous memory and personal traits would fill volumes. The news of his death was such a shock to his friends that for the nonce they could neither recollect reminiscenses nor even recall his great achievements. The foremost chess player of the world, a finished scholar and warm-hearted, noble gentleman, Morphy has been living a life of rest and unconsciousness. It mattered little to him therefore when death came. It is a sign of divine mercy that his death was sudden and painless. He never married.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Major McClammy will make a strong canvass in this District.

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J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from his SECOND visit to the Northern Markets, and is NOW RECEIVING a beautiful line of New Style

Dress Goods!

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WHITE and FANCY EMBROIDERED DRESSES, WITH TRIMMINGS ALL COMPLETE.

A great variety of beautiful

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLETTES AND PARASOLS,

in all shades.

Call early and see the New Novelties of the season. These Goods were bought since the great DECLINE IN PRICES, and will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. Come and see us!

J. A. PEMBERTON.

May 15, 1884. 67tf

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ORDERS left with A. S. HUSKE & CO. for GRAPES, will be filled at Tokay prices.

Aug 14, 1884. 80tf

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THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs Reed, who will be aided by Miss Meta D. Huger, of New Orleans, as Vice Principal and Professors of distinction in the respective branches assigned to them.

The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.

Circulars at office of the Fayetteville OBSERVER.

April 30, 1884. 76-6m

Valuable Mill Property and Water Power for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioner, will at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, September 17th, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in said County, on both sides of Little River, just above the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Bridge, containing about 55 acres, and including the Dam, Mill and other buildings. This is valuable property; the Mill and Dam are first-class; the water power is unsurpassed; the location is desirable, being immediately on the Railway and near the depot.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay 25 per cent. of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months, with interest from day of sale.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 17, 1884. 72ts

Cheap Plants.

FOR thirty days I offer the balance of my stock of bedding plants consisting of Coleus, Verbenas, Ageratums, Salvias, Alternanthereas, &c., at 60 cents per dozen. This is a good chance to make a nice bed of foliage plants at very small cost. Send orders to

J. M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
[Fayetteville, N. C.

June 19, 1884 67 1y

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE HEREWITH TO ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the nominating Convention. Appreciating the high responsibility of the position in question, I pledge myself should I be honored with the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to devote my best services to the faithful performance of its duties.

J. B. SMITH.

May 22, 1884. 64tf

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Numerous Specimens

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Location accessible, healthful and pleasant. Faculty efficient and faithful. Thorough work in all departments of instruction.

BOARD (exclusive of washing and lights), and Tuition in full English Course, per session of 20 weeks, $75. Charges for extra studies moderate. For Catalogue apply to

T. M. JONES, President.

July 3, 1884. 74 8t

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stables.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire outfit and stock of Mr. A. Overbaugh in the above mentioned business is prepared to furnish all kinds of

VEHICLES,

with good horses and polite and attentive drivers, at short notice.

Special attention will be given to boarding horses.

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May 29, 1884. 69-3m

[☞CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.☜]
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. F. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

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The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **September 9, 1884 172d** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do do	25,000
1	do do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $5000	10,000
5	do 2000	10 000
10	do 1000	10 000
20	do 500	10 000
100	do 200	20,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $750	6,750
9	do do 500	4,500
9	do do 250	2 250

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No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor says that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

GEO. A. THOMSON,

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices

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GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

ICE CREAM

MAY be had at the Fayetteville Hotel dining room every Thursday during the season from 6 to 10 P. M.

July 10, 1884. 75tf

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.,

1884-'85.

The next session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

For Catalogues apply to the CLERK OF THE FACULTY.

May 22, 1884. 68-3mpd

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL McNATT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 71tf

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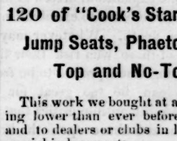

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.

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I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.

Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

1870. 1884.

At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Break fast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

March 26, 1884. 60tf

LOUGEE & GOODWIN.

(Successors to I. W. Durham,)

417 and 419 Fayetteville Street.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.

April 9, 1884. 62-6m

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 21, 1884.

FINANCIAL DANGERS AHEAD.

An important paper was read before the conference of the Bankers' association at Saratoga, the other day, by Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury. It discussed the gravity of the financial dangers created by the recent legal tender decision of the Supreme court. Assuming the great utility of the national banking system and the propriety of having its issues of notes upon government bonds alone, the ex-Secretary calls attention to the fact that these bonds, the proper basis of a national paper currency, are being rapidly taken from the banks by process of redemption, and "unless the public revenues are largely reduced the banks will be soon deprived of them altogether." This danger of the obliteration of the class of bonds upon which the banks may safely and profitably base their circulation would, he thinks, be easily escaped by a reduction of the surplus revenue applicable to the redemption of the public debt "were it not for the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the legal-tender question, which throws a dark cloud over the financial outlook." This decision, says Mr. McCulloch, "clothes Congress with imperial power—the power which the framers of the constitution manifestly intended to withhold. It announces a new doctrine, that Congress, instead of being limited to the exercise of enumerated powers, may do anything and everything which the constitution does not absolutely prohibit. Indeed, if by its authority to coin and borrow money Congress can authorize the issue of government notes as money, it is difficult to see what power does not constitutionally belong to it. It is not to be disguised that it puts the national banking system in imminent jeopardy." There is no indication that the income of the government will soon be reduced to the amount required to cover only ordinary expenses, so that the redemption of bonds must go on. Mr. McCulloch adds: "It is, therefore, quite certain that if and when the notes of the national banks are withdrawn from circulation, their place will be filled, not with the notes of State banks, but with United States legal-tender notes. The existing legal-tender notes are popular with the people, so popular that if the notes of the banks should be retired there would be an irresistible demand for further, if not unlimited issues.

The average voters will not be likely to understand, until the experiment has been tried and proved to be disastrous, "why their representatives in Congress should not be able to determine how much currency the business of the country requires." Mr. McCulloch sees another danger looming in the continued expenditure of good money in the purchase of silver to be coined into standard dollars of depreciated value. Bi-metalism is a good doctrine, provided the nations accept and practice it. But Germany has demonetized silver, and the Latin nations restrict its coinage. Great Britain accepts gold alone as the standard of value. Hence, though "Congress acted wisely in making silver a standard with gold, it has acted most unwisely in continuing the coinage of it in the face of the action of European nations. By doing so it is making the United States the 'pack horse' of silver, which the action of these nations has depreciated. As soon as it was discovered that Europe would not join the United States in their effort to restore silver to its former comparative value with gold the coinage of silver should have been stopped. By continuing to act independently we are playing into the hands of rival powers; we are throwing upon our own country the burden of maintaining to a large extent even the present market value of silver." Besides, our continued coinage of silver does not increase the amount of metallic money in circulation; on the contrary, it decreases it by the amount spent in buying silver. The treasury is being filled with dollars for which there is no demand. "Unless our policy is changed," says Mr. McCulloch, "the government will ere long be compelled to pay a part, if not the whole, of the interest on its bonds, and of the principal at maturity in silver dollars. When this point is reached gold will no longer be a circulating medium in the United States. It will be virtually demonitized, and become an article of merchandise. It will be locked up by the banks, hoarded by the people or sent abroad. This will be contraction of the severest and worst possible nature, the effects of which upon the national credit and upon all our manifold enterprises will be to the last degree damaging."

THE GREELEY EXPEDITION HORROR.—It seems to be established that the men of the Greeley Arctic expedition, driven to madness by starvation, resorted to cannibalism to prevent their own death. Whatever may be said of the folly of those who risk their lives in an endeavor long since proved to be fruitless, no scorn can be too great for the comfortable and contemptible critics that are heaping censure and abuse upon the brave men who yielded to the animal instinct with which God had endowed them, and which was all that was left when reason was dethroned.

OPENING THE CANVASS IN THIS DISTRICT.—As announced last week, Col. Green opened the canvass in this District at Lillington day before yesterday. He gave an account of his stewardship, which—both the stewardship and the account—was eminently satisfactory to his hearers; and discussed the issues of the campaign, both State and National, in an able and eloquent speech.

Capt. Coke also spoke—eloquently of course; but we regret that an account of both speeches, for which we had made provision, has failed to reach us up to going to press.

Last night the Independent Company elected Capt. Campbell Major, vice McKethan resigned. The other officers going up in order, Orderly Sergeant Huske becomes 4th Captain.

THE TRUE TEST OF OFFICIAL FITNESS.

We print on the first page of this issue an article on the subject of the "true test of official fitness," which we commend to those who fail to see the irrelevancy of charges of a personal kind against Governor Cleveland, as an offset to the undisputed charges against Mr. Blaine that he used his official position to promote his private interests. This business of confounding one's private interests with those of the public whose trusts have been accepted, as we have recently had occasion to point out in a case that comes home to us of North Carolina, is really at the foundation of all the official corruption of the day; is the essence of Mr. Blaine's infamous public offenses; and must be constantly kept in view, so that the issue may not be suffered to drift away into criminating and recriminating private scandals. This is the end which Mr. Blaine's managers are so sedulously seeking; and, but for the high character of the paper, we should be very certain that Mr. Blaine himself had procured the publication of the recent scandalous charges against Mr. Blaine in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and against which paper Mr. Blaine makes such a blustering legal movement.

As the writer of the article alluded to justly concludes: Against the peculiar temptations to which public men as such are exposed, the people will strive to guard them by making them clearly understand that *absolute faithfulness to the trust they have assumed is a condition precedent to any further preferment.*

THE OBSERVER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

During the pending campaign—that is to say, from the present time until the first of December—the OBSERVER will be mailed, post-paid, at the following rates, to one address or separately, viz

One copy,	.50
Three copies,	1.25
Five "	2.00
Ten "	3.75
Twenty "	7.00

The attention of campaign clubs and others in all the Counties of the Third Congressional District is invited to the OBSERVER as the vehicle not only of general political news in the exciting period upon which the country is just now entering, but of information specially interesting to voters in this District.

Advertisers will also find their purposes better served than ever during this period, at the same rates as heretofore.

Address

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. C. Pharmaceutical Association.

The State Pharmaceutical Association held its fifth annual session at Charlotte on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

The following were appointed delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association which holds its annual session at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 26th, 1884:

Wm. Simpson, Raleigh.
S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville.
E. N. Zoeler, Tarboro.
S. H. Smith, Winston.

To the South Carolina Pharmaceutical Association:

L. R. Wriston, Charlotte.
J. D. Croom, Shoe Heel.
J. C. Gidney, Shelby.

To the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association:

J. H. Hardin, Wilmington.
R. G. Glenn, Greensboro.

The following named gentlemen were elected, from which number the Governor of the State is required by law to appoint one on the State Board of Pharmacy:

E. M. Nadal, Wilson.
W. C. Porter, Greensboro.
E. V. Zoeller, Tarboro.
J. H. McAden, Charlotte.

Query No. 14, "It is asserted that foreign quinines are not as pure as the American" was answered by Dr. W. H. Green in a paper, taking ground that certain brands were as pure as the American.

Mr. R. G. Glenn, in behalf of the druggists of the place, invited the Association to hold its next annual meeting in Greensboro, which was accepted, and the first Wednesday in August, 1885, was fixed as the time.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—V. O. Thompson, of Winston.

1st V. P.—H. R. Horne, of Fayetteville.

2nd V. P.—A. W. Rowland, of Wilson.

3rd V. P.—F. W. Hancock, of New Berne.

Secretary—Jas. C. Munds, of Wilmington.

Local Secretary—R. G. Glenn, Greensboro.

Treasurer—A. S. Lee, Raleigh.

Executive Committee—E. N. Nadal, Wilson; B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville; J. C. Gidney, Shelby; J. B. Croom, Shoe Heel; J. H. Hardin, Wilmington; J. H. McAden, Charlotte.

At ten o'clock Thursday night about fifty-six druggists and their friends assembled in the dining room of the Central Hotel and arranged themselves around an elegant banquet table. The entertainment was given by the Charlotte druggists in honor of their guests.

A TARIFF REDUCTION BILL THAT DOES NOT REDUCE.—The average ad valorem rate of duty on the $456,406,561 worth of merchandise imported in the first year of the operation of the tariff act af March 3, 1883, is found to be 41.72 per cent. as against 42.65 per cent. in the year preceding under the old tariff law. This exhibits a fall of only .93 in the average rate on dutiable merchandise, instead of the 20 or 25 per cent. reduction declared by the tariff commission to be expedient and possible. The amount of duty collected in the year ended June 30, 1884, was $190,413,489, against $210,637,293 in the previous year, a decrease of but $20,223,804, instead of the decrease of from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 promised by the protectionists who favored the act of 1883. Even this decrease is attributable largely to the decline in importations. The dutiable imports of the year ended June 30, 1883, having been of the value of $493,916,384, against $456,406,561 in the year ended June 30, 1884.

Mahone's Unfortunate Position.

One of the most interesting features of the present curious campaign is the impotence to which recent events have reduced the formerly all-powerful Virginia boss. Little is heard of him in the present fight, whereas a few months ago his was one of the most prominent figures in the field of national machine politics. Senator Riddleberger stands aloof, and of his other trusty lieutenants some have deserted to the enemy, while the rest are not afraid to dispute his authority. Senator Mahone's position is, in fact, an unfortunate one. When confronted with the necessity of going to Chicago as a Republican he committed the blunder of pronouncing strongly for Arthur, who was destined to fail of the nomination. After the convention there was nothing left, of course, for the boss to do but to swear allegiance to the nominee. He had been "for Arthur because Arthur was for him," the President having given into his control the patronage of Virginia in exchange for a pledged declaration at Chicago. Now, however, that Arthur has no object to serve, the situation is changed. If the President is indifferent to Blaine's success, the more zeal Mahone exhibits for the nominee the less President Arthur will like it, and the less he will favor him with crumbs of patronage from the White House table. Added to this is the impoverishing effect of the civil service law, which not only restricts the appointments and removals from office, but interferes sadly with the Virginia boss's raids on the departments at Washington for campaign funds. The postoffices are still at his mercy, and a goodly sum might be extorted from needy officials throughout the State, but for the fact already mentioned that under the circumstances the President is unwilling to have the screws put down very hard, preferring to appear in the virtuous role of applying the civil-service code in its spirit as well as its letter.

The chilling effect of this attitude of the President is of course very great. Loss of grip upon federal officials at Washington and in the counties does not, however, exhaust the list of disadvantages under which the boss labors in 1884, as compared with previous years. In 1879, and for several years afterward, Mahone had the support of a large number of talented and energetic young democrats, who honestly believed that a readjustment of the State debt was imperatively necessary. It was they that gave his campaigns all their impetus, and secured the triumph of the coalition programme. The passage of the Riddleberger bill, however, and its acceptance by all parties, logically ended the readjuster movement, though it did not at once end the readjuster party. The coalition held together more or less firmly as long as Senator Mahone continued to profess to be a democrat. Under rather transparent disguises he made this profession until a late date, all the while voting in the Senate with the republicans. When in anticipation of his admission to the Chicago convention he threw off all disguise and openly became a republican the tie of loyalty was snapped, and the great majority of the young democratic readjusters declined to follow him. Some few of them he carried over with him, but nearly all returned to add their strength to the democratic party. Many even of the republicans are arrayed against him. The straightouts, who were the original Blaine republicans in Virginia, have become restive at Mahone's dictation, it is stated, and insist that he shall not be permitted to continue his arbitrary course. It is believed, according to recent dispatches, that they have presented to him the ultimatum of assured defeat in Virginia unless he shall make certain concessions to the straightouts in the matter of the electoral ticket. Such men as Wickham on the one hand and Dezendorf on the other vow deadly vengeance upon him. —*Baltimore Sun.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.—A correspondent asks the *Baltimore Sun* whether the Blair educational bill was passed at the last session of congress; what are the specific charges against James G. Blaine; and why he is called the Plumed Knight? The Blair bill passed the Senate, but was not acted on in the House. The essence of the charges against Mr. Blaine is that he was bribed by various Western and Pacific railroads to vote favorably upon certain bills in their interest which were before Congress, particularly that he used his office of Speaker to push their schemes, and afterwards wrote letters soliciting pay for his services. They will be found given in detail in the speech of Mr. Carl Schurz in Brooklyn, August 5, 1884. The name "Plumed Knight" was given to Mr. Blaine ironically by the newspapers after one of his bombastic supporters had likened him unto the "White-Plumed Harry of Navarre."

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S LETTER.—An Albany (N. Y.) dispatch says: "Col Lamont, Governor Cleveland's private secretary, left for his home in Courtland Saturday noon. Up to that time he professed ignorance on Clevelands's letter of acceptance. The impression prevails here that the Governor has about finished his letter, having written it while ensconced in the quiet place he selected in the Adirondacks more for that purpose than for fishing, and that it will be ready for the press during the ensuing week. Those who are in a way of knowing, and the Governor did not make a confidant of many, say that it was Cleveland's intention to have his letter published before he returned from his vacation."

PRACTICAL TEST OF THE CROFTERS' SENTIMENTS.—When so many reports about the discontentment of the Scotch Crofters, now settled in North Carolina, were published, several persons here desiring farmers and servants wrote to them, or their representative, offering them good situations, but in every case met with no success, the invariable response being that they were doing very well and did not wish to make any change.—*Augusta, Ga., Correspondent Charleston News and Courier.*

Y. M. C. A.—The eighth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North Carolina will be held in Greensboro, embracing the second Sunday in next month, beginning on Friday before, Sept. 12th, 1884. The address of welcome will be made by Hon. R. P. Dick of Greensboro, and response by Mr. J. G. Hall of Hickory. State papers will please kindly notice this.

The Gubernatorial Canvass.

Scales and York at Lenoir—A "scene," which ends in the discomfiture of York.

The Raleigh *News and Observer's* correspondent at Lenoir telegraphs that paper, under date of the 16th, as follows:

To-day Scales and York held their canvass at this place. A cavalcade met Gen. Scales and escorted him to the hotel. At the speaking 1,000 were present. Scales made a fair, manly presentation of party principles and answered York's speech in his opening. York had spoken for about fifteen minutes when he asserted that he had asked Mr. Scarboro, at Newton, certain questions and had never received an answer. This Scales proved by Major Finger not to be so. Here there were calls for "Scales."

A voice said: "Hurrah for York." "Who said that?" (A voice) "A revenuer from Burke."

York said: "Be quiet, gentlemen." Gen. Scales arose and asked the crowd to hear Dr. York. All was quiet. York said if it was an attempt to muzzle free speech, he would see them out. (Voices, "go on"). York said: "Be quiet, you boys; don't disturb me, out there." An old gentleman said, "Who wants to disturb you?" "All of them," said York. The old man said "Scales proved you to be a liar." Then Mayor Jones, who had ordered quiet, ordered the old man arrested. It was done. Then a crowd gathered. Revenuers rushed in the ring, and people got up to stop the fuss. Gen. Scales mounted a box and loudly called for order. The Democratic committee said the same, with the mayor. Everything became quiet.

York positively refused to speak. Cowles begged him to do so and took a vote. The crowd said unanimously "York shall and York while off his line ought to proceed." Col. Cowles put the question to the people, "Do you want to hear Dr. York?"

"Yes," said the crowd, "two hours if he desires it."

After order was restored and Mayor Jones had had the offenders arrested, Mr. J. C. Horton said: "D. C. Pearson, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and a general store-keeper, told York not to speak." York left with loud calls by the entire crowd to come back and speak.

General Scales announced that he would not rejoin as York would not speak. He said he had often seen disturbances, but never saw a speaker refuse to go on after quiet had been restored.

THE BETTING MEN ON PRESIDENTIAL CHANCES.—The New York *Times* has taken the pains to obtain reports from twenty-three principal cities scattered all over the country, as to the present range of the betting market. The results as published scarcely repay the trouble that must have been taken to collect them. The real sporting men are evidently waiting for later developments before venturing out their money. Where wagers have been made the parties have generally been those who were induced to bet more by a bragging sort of desire to have their money go bail for their enthusiasm than by any cool-headed speculation upon the actual outlook. So far as anything at all is made plain by the three columns and over of wagering statistics, it is that so far as the people can make out one candidate has about as good a chance as another. In fifteen of the places reporting, odds are not given on either candidate. In Chicago, Richmond and Nashville Cleveland seems to be the favorite in about the proportion of 4 to 3, while in Boston, New York, Buffalo, San Francisco and St. Paul the Blaine men are giving odds, running from 10 to 7 to 10 to 9. The wagering on the result in particular States is at once more spirited and instructive. Thus, if the judgment of the betting men in the Hub is to be taken, Blaine has the odd chances of carrying Massachusetts and an even show of securing the entire thirty eight electoral votes of New England. The betting in Buffalo and in New York city on the result in New York is even among the sporting gentry, and among outsiders all sorts of wagers, which enthusiastic politicians, after having dined well can think of, have been made, such as even that Cleveland has 25,000 majority, even that he has 50,000, even that Blaine has 100,000, and so on. In Indianapolis the betting on Indiana is said to be even. From Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnatti nothing is reported as to the odds on Ohio; the betting in other places outside the State is in favor of the Republicans by about three to two. In San Fransisco the betting on the State is erratic, but on the whole seems to favor the Republicans, though not to any considerable extent, and the same is true of the feelings in Milwaukee as to Wisconsin. In Iowa the wagering is as yet simply as to the size of the Republican majority; if fusion is thoroughly accomplished the result in the State will be open to speculation. The odds in favor of a Solid South seem generally to be about as three to four. In short, in the present uncertainty thus far before the election, all that can be said of the general situation is that while the Republicans have a chance of carrying each one of the States they need, it is at least doubtful whether they will really get any of them. Their line is very long and is vulnerable almost everywhere.

A WARRANT OUT FOR A GOVERNOR.—It is a somewhat novel incident that the Governor of a sovereign State, and officials acting under his orders, should in time of peace be subjected to threats of arrest by a United States marshal. Such, however, seems to be the case in Texas, where Gov. Ireland and Superintendent Thos. J. Gores and Jas Smithers, of the State penitentiary, are "wanted" by Marshal Tracy. Marshal Tracy's ire is excited by the fact that the Governor pardoned from the penitentiary one Francois with a reservation. The peculiar feature of the pardon is that it released Francois from the prison walls, but not from the disabilities imposed upon him by the fact of his convict record. The warrants, it is said, are to be served this week. Meanwhile the State of Texas is reported as greatly excited over the impending conflict between Federal and State authority.

At the Democratic meeting at Rocky Point, Saturday, a campaign club was formed. There was a large crowd present Speeches were made by Mr. Thomas W. Strange and Mr. Bland.

Scandal in Politics.

Some of the aspects of the present political campaign must be humiliating enough to the friends of America who can look on from a foreign standpoint.

Both candidates have been assailed by scandalous tongues and pens, and a great deal of the time which ought to have been given to the discussion of the political honesty and fitness of the men for the Presidential place has been given to raking up and exploiting old personal scandals which had no bearing upon the real issue and which should have found no place in respectable journalism.

We place the responsibility of this whole matter upon those Republican papers whose reputations and positions ought to have kept them out of such dirty work. Had the Cleveland scandal been confined to the disreputable sheet that originated it there would have been no infamous reprisals. But papers like the *Tribune* and *Sun* adopted the plan of attack by innuendo. They referred every day to the scandal as if it were a lamentable but undeniable fact They carefully excluded or cynically sneered at all the explanations and denials, and they no doubt succeeded to some extent in making innocent people believe by this perfidious system that Grover Cleveland was indeed all that ignominy could paint him.

To suppose that this sort of warfare would not be met by rash counter charges in a heated partisan struggle would be to assume that there are not unscrupulous and reckless men in both parties.

It has resulted exactly as such crimination always results—that is in recrimination—and, to the disgrace of politics, a large part of the literature of the campaign is dirtied with the obscure stories of the candidates' personal relationships.

We unhesitatingly trace this lamentable state of affairs straight back to the obligation of the Republican leaders to make what they called an "aggressive" fight. There was really no other way in which they could be aggressive. Unfortunately for them, Grover Cleveland's political record was spotless, and they had to attack his private life and character and flaunt the stupendous paradox that the community in which he was best known as a man and a citizen selected him as their Chief Magistrate by an overwhelming and unprecedented majority, at a time when they wanted above all things else purity of character and honesty of purpose, and did this knowing him to possess neither.

This is the most astounding and aggravating lie that the *Sun* has been nauseating the intelligent men of both parties with.

Can we wonder that here and there partisan editors with more temper than discretion have been stimulated into imitative tactics.

Turn the rascals out!—*New York World.*

PROPOSITON TO REPUDIATE THE VIRGINIA DEBT.—In the Virginia Senate on Saturday Mr. Laybrook, of Patrick county, introduced a preamble and resolution looking to the total repudiation of the State debt. The preamble sets forth that every proper and reasonable effort has been repeatedly made by the State to effect a settlement with the holders of its bonds, which efforts have been met with uncompromising resistance, captious opposition, and technical quibbling; that the State's legal responsibility, patience and resources are now believed to be exhausted in the efforts to maintain the credit of Virginia; that no substantial equivalent or valuable consideration can be shown upon which to base these bonds; that the holders are not bona fide creditors of Virginia, but merely adventurous speculators, who have already realized from the bonds much more than their original cost; that a syndicate has been formed by these speculators for the purpose of perpetrating the legal prosecution of the people of Virginia and preventing the settlement of this unproved debt, so that they may not have their claims tested, but may continue to draw interest thereon; that certain debts are prohibited by article 14, section 4, of the Federal Constitution; "That we express our unalterable opposition to the payment of any part of this alleged debt, or interest thereon, and that the auditor of public accounts is instructed forthwith to refuse payment of interest on any bond alleged to be held against Virginia." The resolution went over till Monday.

Mr. Craige Declines.

SALISBURY, August 16.

To H. Bingham, L. H. Clement and others of the executive committee of the Democratic party of the seventh congressional district:

GENTLEMEN:—The nomination lately so flatteringly tendered me by the Democratic convention of the seventh congressional district, and which I gratefully accepted, I find myself constrained after a calm consideration of the matter and acting by and under the advice of my family physician to decline, feeling profoundly thankful to my friends and to the party for the partiality and kindness which prompted them to give me the nomination. I accepted it believing at the time that I could with safety to my health undertake the canvass. I am now persuaded that it is my duty to myself and the party to take this course. In thus being compelled to decline a nomination which is equivalent to an election, I need not assure you of my disappointment and sincere regret in not being permitted to be the standard-bearer of my party in this campaign. I address this communication to you with the request that you call another convention to fill the vacancy. Confidantly believing that success awaits you in the coming election, both State and National, and re-affirming my devotion to the great principles of the time honored Democracy, I am, gentlemen, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
(signed) KERR CRAIGE.

FRANCE AND CHINA.—A London dispatch of the 16th says that the news that China has declared war is discredited in English official circles.

A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company denies the report that China has declared war against France. It is expected, on the other hand, that negotiations will be resumed.

HEAT AT THE NORTH.—A torrid wave has caused a general suspension of outdoor work in New Hampshire. The mercury reached 100 in Dover, on Monday at 11 o'clock. Several persons have been prostrated by the heat.

Harnett County.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., Aug. 16, '84.

MR. EDITOR:—The annual farmers' dinner was held at McNeill's grove on Thursday, there being about 1,000 present. The speeches of Col. Green and Mr. McKay were very good. Everybody enjoyed themselves splendidly. Next year there will be a still larger gathering, from present indications. The Farmers' Club is increasing.

AUG. 18.

Harnett Superior Court met this morning at 10 o'clock promptly. His Honor Judge Shepherd presiding. Nearly the entire State docket was disposed of the first day. All the business before the Court will be disposed of by Wednesday night from present appearances. Judge Shepherd is very strict, will not allow witnesses and suitors to be ont of hearing of the court, and is very economical with time and costs. He will not allow a juror pay, except mileage, if he is excused.

S.

Buncombe Politics.

[Asheville dispatch of Aug. 16 to Raleigh News and Observer.]

The largest convention in the history of the county met here to-day. The proceedings were entirely harmonious. Richmond Pearson and Johnstone Jones were nominated for the Legislature on the first ballot. The nomination was made unanimous, amid wild enthusiasm. The nominees were chosen with special reference to their advocacy of the completion of the Spartanburg & Asheville railroad. The people of the French Broad valley are determined to have the Spartanburg & Asheville railroad; if the owners will not build it, the people will. This section is developing marvelously. It only needs the Southern outlet to become what it was designed by the Almighty to be, one of the fairest sections on the western hemisphere Buncombe will strive to be the political banner county of the State, and will give from twelve hundred to two thousand Democratic majority. J. G. M.

On Wednesday Dr. York spoke at Taylorsville and was met by Col. Cowles, who doubtless attended to Dr. York at his other appointments.

DURING the week there has been an intermission in the joint canvass which, however, was resumed yesterday at Lenoir.

Governor Jarvis and Treasurer Worth have gone on a trip over the Western N. C. R. R. They will go as far as the line is finished, to Charleston, Swain county, or beyond. Senator Vance will join them at Asheville or Waynesville, perhaps. It is an official visit of inspection, and is almost the last one, as this great road is nearly completed.

The oldest advertisement ever seen in a North Carolina paper, was clipped from last week's issue of the Rutherford College Enterprise: "Married, Aug. 11th, Robt. S. Abernethy, who has just received another lot of Watch Materials. A lot of watches expected. Five years written guarantee with each watch.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN POOL.—A Washington dispatch of Saturday announces the death of Hon. John Pool, who died suddenly of apoplexy, that day at his residence in that city. He was born in Pasquotank county, North Carolina, in 1826; was elected United States Senator in 1865, but was not admitted. In 1868 he was re elected to the same position and served until 1873. He was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1860, when he made the "sad valorem" canvass against Governor Ellis.

The New London (Conn) *Telegram* relates that on the train the other day was a negro singing troupe, and the prominent "colored gemman" of the band having seated himself in the smoking car, when the conductor came along he handed him some tickets, saying: "Dese tickets are for the three ladies in de odder car—two colored ladies and one uncolored."

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ALFRED MOORE SCALES, of Guilford.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
CHARLES M. STEDMAN, of New Hanover.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, of Wake.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
W. P. ROBERTS, of Gates.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON, of Buncombe.

FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
S. M. FINGER, of Catawba.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE:
A. S. MERRIMON, of Wake.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE:
W. H. KITCHEN,
J. N. STAPLES.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT:
WHARTON J. GREEN, of Cumberland.

ELECTOR FOR 3D DISTRICT:
CHARLES W McCLAMMY, of Pender.

Miss M. E. Ellison

WILL open her SCHOOL SEPTEMBER 8th, on Green Street.
Aug. 21, 1884. 81-2t

A CARD.

EARLY in September, or as soon as completed, we shall move to the new and commodious building of Messrs. McKethan.

Mr. Novitzky is now making purchases in New York, Boston and the factories adjacent thereto. It is our purpose to give closer attention to the jobbing trade, which has been too much neglected by us owing to the limited room we have had, and that our Fall Stock shall be of goods new and fresh. We will for thirty days meet the views of all *cash* purchasers for any goods now on hand at our present place of business.

H. R. NOVIZKY,
Successor to Henry Elson.
Aug. 21, 1884. 1t

September 1st

The Fayetteville Graded School

WILL open, with a full corps of teachers, occupying its large, new and attractive building, situated on Haymount. The past speaks for itself. The Board of Managers have lost no effort to sustain its past record, and place within reach of all the advantages of a most excellent

SCHOOL.

Board at a nominal charge can be had convenient to the School, for those from abroad. The Patrons will bear in mind that money is required to run so extensive and complete a School, and *those that are able* and are *unwilling* to pay for the education of their children, will do us and children a kindness by not sending them to this School. BOARD MANAGERS.
Aug. 21, 1884. 81-3t

AT GEO. BRANDT'S.

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

1 CASE NEW SWISS EMBROIDERY.
1 case Victoria Lawns, from 10 cts. a yd. up.
1 case Printed Fast Color Lawns at 5 cts.
2 bales Mosquito Netting—all colors.
5 bales Granite Mills Apron Checks.
10 bales Dress Plaids.
25 bales Alamance Yarn.
500 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton.
1 bale Knitting Cotton—all colors.
1 case Pivot Corsets.
1 case Thetis Corsets.

To close out all our

LOW QUARTER SHOES for GENTS' and all our

LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDRENS SLIPPERS AT COST.

Call at once at the

Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

GEO. BRANDT.
July 31, 1884. 79tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

Opening of a New Line for Freight and Passengers.

GREENSBORO, FAYETTEVILLE, SHOE HEEL, WILMINGTON.

THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY has been completed from Greensboro via Fayetteville to Shoe Heel, connecting with the Carolina Central at Shoe Heel for Wilmington, and asks the patronage of the public.

Rates for Freight and Passengers will be made as liberal as any road in the State.

This is the straightest and shortest connection that can be made from Wilmington and the North and South Carolina Counties adjacent to Shoe Heel, to Northwestern points in North Carolina, and that North of Greensboro, reached by the Richmond & Danville system, and from Sanford by the Seaboard Air Line.

The Company guarantees prompt and safe transportation for Freight an l Passengers to all points North and South at the most liberal rates.

For Freight Tariffs and Passenger Rates apply to Jno. M. Rose, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Fayetteville, N. C

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Ft and Pass. Ag't.
August 12, 1884. 80-tf

A Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, official information has been received at this Department that FRANK ROYALS, late of the County of Cumberland, stands charged with murder And Whereas, it appears that the said Frank Royals has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said Frank Royals to the Sheriff of Cumberland County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

L. S. Done at our City of Raleigh, the ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the one hundred and ninth year of American Independence.

THOS J. JARVIS.

By the Governor:
G. L. DUDLEY, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Frank Royals is of a ginger-cake color, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, weighs about 150 or 160 pounds, has a scar on his cheek bone, done by finger nails, slightly knock-kneed, and little stooped shouldered; has nice, white teeth, also a stab scar on one arm; 25 or 30 years old, and has a slight downward look. 80-3t
Aug. 14, 1884.

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mills a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CALSS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

Freight Notice.

OFFICE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 9, 1884.

TO enable the Agent to properly bill freight, all shipments intended to go *North* must be delivered at the depot before 9.30 A. M., and all for the *South* before 7 P. M.

Freight received after the hours mentioned will be held for the following day.

80-2t] JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Ft't Ag't.

1884.

MACKEREL.

WE have a lot of Kits and Quarter Barrels of CHOICE FAT MACKEREL.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Aug 14, 1884. 80tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 21, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. NOVITZY—A Card.
R. S. HUSKE—Township Meeting.
A. McBUIE—Democratic Meeting.
Miss M. E. ELLIOTT—School Notice.
Mrs. DYE—New Fall Style Hats, &c.
J. H. MYROVER—A Card to the Public.
FRANK W. THORNTON—New Fall Style Hats.
BOARD MANAGERS—Fayetteville Graded School.

ABOUT TOWN.

HAY.—Quantities of new hay, and some fodder, are being brought to market.

RELIGIOUS.—Night services in the Baptist church will be resumed next Sunday night at 8 o'clock. Subject of the sermon: "Look out for the Breakers."

BIG WATERMELONS.—Mr. A. C. Smith has left at this office a melon weighing 40 pounds; but it is a pigmy compared to some that he has raised which run up to 61 pounds. Eleven from his patch aggregated 490 lbs.

CATTLE THIEVES ARRESTED.—We learn that two or three parties were arrested in Carter's Creek Township last week and committed to jail here, for stealing cattle in that Township.

THE WHEAT AND CATTLE FAIR AT WINSTON.—We have received from Mr. Geo. W. Hanshaw, of Winston, a pamphlet containing the Premium List of the Third Annual Wheat and Cattle Fair to be held in that place on Wednesday and Thursday, August 20th and 21st.

GREEN AND COKE AT ELIZABETHTOWN.—Col. Green and Capt. Coke will speak at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on Monday, August 25th. A great multitude is expected to be present to hear the political questions of the campaign discussed by these distinguished speakers.

A COMPREHENSIVE ALLIGATOR.—A gentleman in this State put a quantity of carp into his fish pond. They were eaten by pike which were in turn devoured by jack fish, and an alligator from a neighboring swamp visited the pond and ate up the jack. The gentleman is disgusted with fish culture.

DAY TRAINS ON THE R. & A. LINE.—The local freight train leaves Raleigh on the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line at 9.00 daily except Sundays. It makes close connection at Sanford with trains on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. for both Fayetteville and Greensboro. Arrives at Sanford at 1.30 p. m., and at Hamlet at 7.20 p. m.

The through freight train on this line runs bi-weekly. It leaves Hamlet at 8.30 a. m., arrives at Sanford at 12.45, and arrives at Raleigh at 4.25 p. m. Makes close connection with trains for the Fayetteville travel Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

SUNDRY ITEMS.—Base Ball is still the rage.

A big crowd will be here to-morrow.

Farmers report the crops as safe.

There were a number of visitors from Shoe Heel and Laurinburg in town last week.

Catalogues are getting scarce, but the supply of watermelons seems unfailing.

There will be no lack of hard cider this campaign.

Scuppernongs will be ripe in about ten days.

Business is improving and our merchants expect to leave for New York very soon.

After a week or two of delightful temperature, the weather waxes hot again.

To avoid mosquitoes see that there is no stagnant water about your dwelling.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, as Mr. Fisher, Register of Deeds, and Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, Clerk of the Court, were coming from the Court House, just as they ascended the hill from Eccles's Bridge, near Dr. Robinson's residence, the mule which drew their buggy, and which was quietly walking, suddenly turned; Mr. Lutterloh in attempting to jump from the buggy, slipped, and was violently thrown to the ground, his hip receiving the full force of the blow. His sufferings, in the attempt to place him in a buggy in order to carry him home, were intense. We understand that the physicians are of the opinion that a bone near the hip has been broken, and that he will be confined some time to the house. His condition at present is decidedly better, he suffers less and rests well. We hope that the injury may prove less serious than is now supposed, and that he may soon be at his post again.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Henry G. Hall has gone to the Western part of the State on a visit.

Mr. Ben Anderson, now of Baltimore, was in the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Haigh left last week for Glen Alpine Springs.

Mr. Thos. W. Strange and Mr. Pembroke Jones, of Wilmington, are in town.

We are glad to hear of the improvement in health of Rev. Doctor Huske, who is still at Bolton's Spring, with his family, where he went on account of the medicinal qualities of the water, whose efficacy, we are rejoiced to know, he and others are realizing.

Mr. David King has been visiting friends and relatives in the city. Mr. King was raised here and lived in this place until he accepted a position as engineer on the R. & A. A. Line, which position he still holds. He has many warm friends here who were glad to see him.

Mr. B. D. Nicholson, of Clinton, spent a day or two here this week.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Mr. E. T. McKethan, the indefatigable President of the Library Association, who is ever devising ways and means to make the Reading Rooms pleasant and attractive, is collecting photographs of the distinguished and prominent men of the Town and State to adorn the walls of the Library. Among them we notice James C. Dobbin, Warren Winslow, E. J. Hale and Jesse G. Shepherd, of Fayetteville, and Gov. Swain, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Hubbard and Mr. Fetter. We hope he may be able to get the photographs of Judge Strange, Jno. D. Eccles, Louis D. Henry and others that were representative men of Fayetteville, that their faces may be as familiar to men of this generation as their integrity, ability and usefulness were poent to guide their cotemporaries.

Mr. McKethan desires to acknowledge in behalf of the Association its obligations to Mr. R. F. Peterson, the enterprising photographic artist, for the excellent specimens of his skill, as exhibited in several of the abovementioned portraits, contributed by him.

CUMBERLAND FAIR.—There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society at the office of Messrs. A. A. McKethan & Sons, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, 23d, at which a full attendance is urgently solicited, as business of great importance is to be transacted. Estimates for cost of new buildings and the important question of purses for the races, will be considered among other things.

With our railroads, now reaching to the wheat, tobacco and grazing lands of Northwestern North Carolina and penetrating the rich cotton lands of Northeastern South Carolina and the border counties of this State, the management count, with reason, upon a great gathering of the people of these widely separated sections, and such a display of their farming and industrial products as never before has been seen in North Carolina outside of the State Fair.

THE ICONOCLASTIC LOCOMOTIVE.—A short time ago there stood near the bridge across Lumber River at Floral College a small, plain house, built of logs hewn square and tightly fitted together, with here and there a loop hole large enough to admit of a rifle barrel being thrust through. This house is said to have been built prior to the Revolutionary War, its great strength and convenient loop holes being designed for the purpose of assisting the stout-hearted and unerring marksmen who inhabited it in repelling with the deadly rifle ball the frequent attacks of the Indians. Now, although but little injured by the hand of time, its stout timbers are leveled with the dust to make room for a more modern building, and the forest echoes which once gave back the blood-curdling yell of the savage, now reverberate with the shrill whistle of the iron horse.

HOMICIDE IN 71st.—There were a number of colored people assembled at a colored festival, held last Thursday night, 14th inst, in 71st Township. A good deal of hard cider was imbibed and during the festivities a dispute arose between two brothers, Tom and Simon McNeill (colored) which ended in Tom's shooting Simon through the head. He was speedily arrested, and a coroner's inquest was held, which found a verdict in accordance with the above facts. At a preliminary trial held before Justices Jno. C. McGougan, of 71st, and D. G. McRae, McNeill was committed without bail to await his trial at next term of court, and was accordingly placed in jail by the sheriff.

THE DINNER AND BALL, TO-MORROW.—We acknowledge the receipt of invitations to the dinner and ball to be given to-morrow by the Independent Light Infantry as a grand finale of the celebration of their anniversary.

We learn that a large crowd is expected from Shoe Heel, Laurinburg and other points along the C. F. & Y. V., and C. C. roads, also that numbers of persons for miles around Fayetteville expect to attend this, which is to be the grandest of any of the celebrations of this historic Company's birthday.

YOUNG LADIES!—You are earnestly requested by the Committee not to keep the young men waiting to-morrow, Friday, evening. You are expected to be in the Hall at 8 o'clock sharp, and those of you who have members of the Company as escorts must be ready in time, or you will subject them to a heavy fine and severe reprimand. So, young ladies, be on time and commence dancing early.

Donations to Fayetteville Library Association.

The Fayetteville Library Association is again indebted to Hon. W. J. Green for a donation of eight valuable volumes, among which is Macaulay's History of England, complete in five beautifully bound and well printed volumes.

G. G. MYROVER, Sec'y.

Aug. 20, 1884.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville

Stands adjourned to meet at Galatia church, Cumberland county, N. C., Thursday, September 18th 1884, at 12 o'clock M.

J. P. McPHERSON, Stated Clerk.

Fayetteville, N. C., August, 13th 1884.

The Reunion at Red Springs.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—The meeting at Red Springs, Robeson County, the reunion of soldiers, was one of the largest assemblages of the good people of that section, that we have ever attended. It was the annual gathering of the Highland Boys, Co. G, 24th Regiment, and the Scotch Tigers, Co. D, 51st Regiment, N. C. T., but very many other ex-Confederate soldiers were present, and received a hearty welcome.

Senator Vance and Governor Jarvis had been invited and were expected to address the soldiers on the occasion; but, at a late hour, it having been ascertained that they could not be present, a telegram was sent to Col. W. J. Green, our Congressman, who made the gallant response which we knew he would make to such a call, and entertained the great concourse of people with the eloquent effort of a true, brave soldier to soldiers. Almost impromptu as the address necessarily was, it was a masterly review of some of the salient pictures of Southern valor and a beautiful tribute to the devotion of Southern women. Mr. Alex. Rowland, Presidential Elector of the 6th District, was fortunately on the grounds, and followed Col. Green. We have met Mr. Rowland frequently in the common work of aiding to defeat Radicalism, but we were never more pleased with him than on this occasion. His style and diction are elegant and cultured, his voice fine, his carriage dignified and imposing, and the matter of his remarks excellent. His district could not have made a more happy choice of elector. After him came Mr. J. H. Myrover, of Fayetteville, in a few appropriate remarks. The speakers were handsomely introduced by Prof. Hamilton McMillan, who seemed never at a loss for something fitting and pleasant, and the opening prayer was offered by Rev. Roger Martin, of Shoe Heel. The old battle flag of the 51st Regiment, Col. H. McKethan's, was handed to Col. Green by Maj. A. A. McKethan, and its production on the stand, with its magnificent record of Goldsboro, Battery Wagner, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, brought forth the most enthusiastic applause.

We would estimate the crowd at between 3,500 and 4,000. They commenced making their appearance on the grounds at an early hour in the morning, and continued to pour in from all directions until the arrival of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. trains, which brought 600 or 700 people from Fayetteville and points on the line. At 2 o'clock the great throng disposed themseves in groups through the grove and the bounteous genuine hospitality of Robeson county was delightfully exemplified. When one is fortunate enough to meet the people of that section he feels that as for the men, he is among friends true and tried—and as for the lovely, charming women, when he bids them farewell he must tear himself away.

The speakers' stand was tastefully decorated by the ladies, Mrs. Wm. McQueen, Mrs. Thos. A. McNeill, Mrs. F. Briggs, Mrs. R. H. Tomlinson, Mrs. M. Schlossberg, Mrs. McK. McKinnon, Mrs. R. Devane, Miss Cam Smith, Miss Emma Cromartie, Miss M. J. Elliott; and Mr. Arch'd McQueen and Dr. J. L. McMillan and their committee deserve praise for their efforts.

The Chief Marshal of the day was Mr. Lillie McRae, who, with his assistants, preserved admirable order, and contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion

DIED.

McGUIRE—In this town, on the 16th inst., after a lingering illness of consumption, MRS. ANN McGUIRE.

MONROE—In this town, yesterday morning, JOHN MINOR MONROE, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Monroe and grandson of the late John Minor, aged about four years.

HARRINGTON—In Upper Little River Township, Harnett county, on the 12th of August, 1884, MRS. MARGARET HARRINGTON, wife of James S. Harrington, aged 69 years, 6 months and 27 days.

She was for the last 46 years a strict member of Mt. Pisgah Presbyterian church, and bore her long illness with patience and fortitude, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality. Her remains were the first ever interred in Mt. Pisgah churchyard.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

When My Ship Comes In.

For far away, o'er a sunny sea,
Sails a treasure vessel, and all is mine.
I see the ripples that fall away,
As she cleaves the azure waves before;
And nearer, nearer, day by day,
Draws the happy hour when she comes to shore.

The next (the 172d) Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, Sept. 9th, when $265,500 will be her freight. Get all information from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE DESTROYED and expelled worms thirty years ago. We guarantee it to do the same to-day, to the satisfaction of every one who uses it.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES E. HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	7½@8½
Hog Round,	12½@00	Northern,	1.00@
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	11½@00	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9½@00	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	14½@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9½@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	9@10	North Carolina,	10@12
BEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.00
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	60@
COTTONTIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	75@1.00
CHICKENS—	12½@25	SALT—	1.00@0.00
EGGS—	10@12	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@8½
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@.460	Granulated,	9@10
Wes. Fam.	4.25@.475	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	65@75
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	90@95	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	40@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.00@60	Corn Whiskey,	2.06
Pease,	1.50@1.75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10@11
Low Middling	.00@00
Ordinary	.00@00
Stained	.00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 150@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.50
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	.26@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 19—12 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted dull at 29½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 95 cts. for Strained and 1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.50 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

New Fall Style Hats.

JUST RECEIVED,
THE LATEST AND NOBBIEST STYLES IN
BLACK,
BROWN,
WINE.
Also the
CLEVELAND CAMPAIGN HAT.
Call and see them and you will buy one.
FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Aug. 21, 1884. 1t

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Carver's Creek Township.

THERE will be a meeting of the Democratic voters of Carver's Creek Township held at Kingsbury at 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, August 30th, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the County Convention which is to be held in Fayetteville on Saturday, September 27th, for the nomination of candidates for the legislature and county offices.

A. McBUIE,
Chairman Ex. Com.
Aug. 21, 1884. 1t

TOWNSHIP MEETING.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 16th, 1884.

THE Democrats of Cross Creek will assemble at Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Friday night, August 29, 1884, at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to the County and Senatorial conventions to be held in Fayetteville on Saturday September 27th, 1884.

R. S. HUSKE,
Chm. Cross Creek.
Aug. 21, 1884 81.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 20, 1884.

In the Raleigh *State Chronicle* of the 9th inst., an article appeared, in its correspondence columns, signed "Reader," which contained the following paragraphs:

"Within a short time past I have glanced at random at different columns "devoted to literature, agriculture, science and art," and I have been informed that such a one is about to build a handsome store on the *sight* of the present one; that the Democrats were firing a *canon* in recognition of a nomination; that a certain somebody led his bride to the *alter*; that a Mr. So and So *persessed* something—I forget what; the *editors submits* a certain matter to the public, and that somebody *hollowed* at a runaway horse—while a vivid *discription* is given of an excursion trip, and the numbers have *threbbled*.

"A reporter tries his hand on a vineyard, and rides down the avenue between a *sea* of vines, reminding one of the famous marine passage of the Israelites.

"Seriously, newspaper reading has become a part of the family training and education in this country, and even our children have their favorites in every mail that is brought home by the head of the household. First of all let our current literature be pure and harmless to the soul; then let it be at least respectable enough in point of ability not to shock the ordinary intelligence of the

Reader."

In the Fayetteville *Sun*, of the 12th inst., a reply to "Reader" was published, calling upon its author to come out from the shelter of a "nom de plume," and making use, among other scurrilous matter, of the following language:

"If "Reader" is the specimen of humanity we think he is, he is pretty well up in the scales of rhetoric and oratory, but if put in the scales of sobriety, honesty and morality generally, would be found wofully wanting."

On reading it, I immediately addressed to Mr. Josiah Evans, the senior editor of the *Sun*, the following communication, and handed it for transmission to Mr. Kinlaw, an employe in his office:

Fayetteville, Aug 12, 1884.

Mr. Josiah Evans,

SIR:—I am the author of "Reader" in last issue of the *Chronicle*, upon which the strictures of your editorial of to-day were made. The subject upon which "Reader's" article was based was one of legitimate criticism, was treated good-humoredly, and made no attack or insulting allusion to any individual. In your reply to "Reader" you say: "but if put in the scales of sobriety, honesty and morality generally, would be found wofully wanting"—of which I demand an unqualified retraction, or satisfaction for the insult.

Respectfully,
J. H. MYROVER.

To this I received the following response:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., August 12th, 1884.

Mr. J. H. Myrover.

SIR—Your note of even date has been received and contents noted. You say:—"I demand an unqualified retraction, or satisfaction, for the insult." We admit that the circumstance which called to th our editorial, headed "A Blatherskite" was unfortunate to "Reader," who should not have interfered with that which did not concern him; and who alas, has found out too late "that he has quite o'er-leaped himself and fell on t'other side."

In your article published in the "*State Chronicle*" headed "Foully Murdered," and signed "Reader" you [illegible] severely upon *The Sun*. At the time that [illegible] written by you *The Sun* was pursuing the [illegible] its way, unmindful of any such person as J. H. Myrover. With no provocation whatever, you hurled vile insinuations at *The Sun*, from behind a breast work, in the shape of a *nom de plume*, and our self respect *forced us* to defend ourselves. For the manner of our defence, we have neither excuse nor apology to offer.

Your note of to-day was addressed to Mr. Josiah Evans; it should have been written to Josiah Evans *and* R. K. Bryan, Jr., who are *jointly* responsible for what appears in the columns of *The Sun*.

JOSIAH EVANS,
R. K. BRYAN, JR.

I then addressed to Mr. Evans the following:

AUG. 12, 1884.

Mr. Josiah Evans.

SIR:—I am in no mood for trifling. I will take you first and your partner afterward. I again demand of you, individually, as one of the editors of the *Sun*, an unqualified retraction of the insult complained of in my note of to-day. In the event of your refusal to make such retraction, name some friend who will meet a friend of mine to make arrangements for a meeting for satisfaction of the insult.

Respectfully,
J. H. MYROVER.

Failing to receive any reply within what I considered a reasonable time, I sent to Mr. Evans, by the hand of Mr. Hall, another employe in his office, this communication:

AUG. 12, 1884.

Mr. Josiah Evans.

SIR:—In reply to yours of to-day. I sent a note this evening by Mr. Harris Kinlaw. Having failed to see Mr. Kinlaw since supper, I ask that you give me your reply by Mr. Hall, the bearer of this. I will be at the Fayetteville Hotel for the next hour, that is, until 11:30 p. m.

Respectfully,
J. H. MYROVER.

Scrawled at the bottom of my note, without the use of separate paper or envelope, the following response was brought to me:

Mr. Myrover,

SIR:—I have written you one refusal to retract, and as far as I am individually concerned I still refuse to do so. Hoping that this may be satisfactory as far as I am concerned, I am

Respectfully,
JOSIAH EVANS.

It was then about 12 o'clock at night, but the time for writing notes on my part was past, and it only remained for me to act. As early as practicable the next morning, my brother, Mr. Jno. R. Myrover, acting in my behalf, called upon Mr. Evans and made a formal demand for satisfaction—that he would name a friend with whom arrangements could be made for a hostile meeting between us. Having absolutely refused to make any retraction of the foul insult offered, Mr. Evans, at this stage of the proceedings, persistently declined to give the only reparation possible—satisfaction for the cruel wrong done—notwithstanding the fact that my brother exhausted the power of the strongest demands and most urgent persuasion to influence the gentleman to do so.

Perhaps shame at this extraordinary attitude on the part of his partner appealed at this juncture to the feelings of Mr. R. K. Bryan, Jr., the other editor of the Fayetteville *Sun*, for he then declared that if he (Mr. Evans) would not shoulder the difficulty, he (Mr. Bryan) would do so. "Very well, Mr. Bryan," replied my brother, "you will have an opportunity of doing so in a very few moments."

As soon as my brother made known to me the result of his demand upon Mr. Evans, I dispatched the following communication to Mr. R. K. Bryan, Jr.:

AUG. 13th, 1884.

Mr. R. K. Bryan, Jr.:

SIR:—I am the author of the article, "Reader," in the Raleigh *Chronicle* of last Saturday. In the *Sun* of yesterday, 12th inst., an article appeared headed "Blatherskite," replying to the said article of "Reader," in which the following occurs: "but if put in the scales of sobriety, honesty and morality generally, would be found wofully wanting"—of which I demand an unqualified public retraction, or satisfaction for the insult.

Respectfully, J. H. MYROVER.

My brother having handed Mr. Bryan the note, he read it carefully, paused a moment, and said, at first: "Mr. Myrover, we cannot enter into anything of this kind." My brother then demanded of him if he, too, intended to back squarely down. Mr. Bryan then declared that he would require some time to consider the matter—that he was not prepared to say at that moment who he could call upon to act as his friend. On being asked how much time he would require for consideration, and if fifteen minutes would be sufficient for the purpose, Mr. Bryan replied that he could not say, as he did not know who to ask. My brother then suggested Mr. Evans, as being surely friend enough to act for him in the position in which he was placed. He replied that he did not think that Mr. Evans wished to do so; Mr. J. R. Myrover then asked that he call Mr. Evans into the consultation, and he himself proposed and insisted that Mr. Evans should act as Mr. Bryan's friend, declaring that it would not be objectionable, but perfectly satisfactory to us. Mr. Evans then consented. My brother then suggested that Mr. Evans should name the details of the meeting—time, place, weapons, &c., which he not doing my brother begged permission to suggest as the place a point below Shoe Heel over the South Carolina line, the time early Sunday morning, 17th inst., the party going to Red Springs on the excursion train, on Saturday, to avoid suspicion. This was agreed to, and they then asked until some time in the afternoon to name the weapons, requesting my brother to call in the afternoon for the purpose of arranging that matter. He then came and notified me of Mr. Bryan's acceptance of the demand made upon him and of the arrangements made for a meeting, when my brother and I almost immediately left town, taking the precaution obvious to one about to engage in an affair of such character, and guarding against the possibilities of arrest—he returning to town in the afternoon to complete the arrangements spoken of, and leaving me beyond the reach of the omcers.

When Mr. J. R. Myrover called at their office, on arriving in town, Mr. Evans, without directly or indirectly giving him the slightest intimation that Mr. Bryan had been placed under bond and did not intend fighting, proceeded to complete the arrangements by saying that the time and place suggested in the morning were satisfactory to them, and that they selected as the weapons, shot-guns loaded with buck-shot. My brother replied that the arrangement was satisfactory to him, and immediately left the office. In a few moments he was arrested and put under bond of $500, Mr. Hardie informing him that Mr. Bryan had, at about 11 o'clock in the morning, been arrested and placed under bond to a like amount. No effort was made by either Mr Bryan or Mr. Evans to divert suspicion or elude arrest, both remaining quietly at their office during the morning, and Mr. Bryan was arrested, pursuing his ordinary avocations, as I understand.

On Wednesday afternoon, a short while after Mr. J. R. Myrover's arrest, and again on Thursday morning, he called on Messrs Bryan and Evans with the renewed invitation and strenuous demand that they would still keep their engagement, reminding them of the fact that so far as the peace bond was concerned, both sides were placed in the same position—one man of either party being under bond—that notwithstanding all that, we were ready and determined to carry the affair to its consummation—and appealing to Mr. Evans, as he was under no bond, to take his principal's place and give us the meeting, if Mr. Bryan still positively refused. On Friday morning he addressed to them the following note which he delivered in person:

AUGUST 15, 1884.

Mr. Josiah Evans:

SIR:—You will doubtless remember that on Wednesday afternoon about 5 o'clock, immediately upon my return to town, I called at your office (in compliance with your and Mr. Bryan's request that I would do so *in the afternoon*, as you were not ready to complete the arrangements *in the morning*, when Mr. Bryan accepted the challenge) to arrange the preliminaries for the meeting between Mr. Bryan and my brother. You remarked that the time and place named in the morning's conversation would suit you, and added that you had selected double-barreled shot-guns loaded with buckshot as the weapons. I answered that the arrangements so far were satisfactory to me, and that I would see you again to arrange the minor and unimportant details—saying which I left your office. In that conversation you gave not the faintest intimation that your principal was under bond and did not expect to fight. I had been out of town since 10 o'clock in the morning, and of course knew nothing of Mr. Bryan's arrest at the time of our conversation—in fact, not until the Sheriff arrested me about five minutes later, and remarked that he had arrested Mr. Bryan in the morning. Hence my surprise was very great (considering your action and conversation in your office) when, having overtaken me on the street a few moments later and asked my return to your office, you informed me when I called the second time that *you had entirely forgotten when talking with me that Mr. Bryan had been placed under a $500 bond*, which would put a stop to the whole affair. You will also remember that I at once replied that I could not see and would not admit that *that* need put an end to the matter, as my principal and I were still ready, willing and anxious to follow the matter up, keep the appointment and carry the matter to a full consummation, and that we would certainly be at the appointed field of action awaiting you at the time agreed upon. You will recollect also that Messrs. "Josiah Evans *and* R. K. Bryan, Jr., who are *jointly* responsible for what appears in the columns of the *Sun*" both asked in till the next morning to consider whether they would meet us, which time was granted them.

The next (Thursday) morning you will remember, I again called and repeated my demand that you and your principal meet me and mine at the appointed time and place, insisting, demanding and appealing to you, if either of you had a particle of honor left, that you would not "back out" and "refuse to give the satisfaction that men of the right principle would be glad to offer." Mr. Bryan, you will remember, in spite of the strongest appeals and taunts I knew how to offer, again "wrapped the drapery of his"—$500 bond around him, and said he could not possibly forfeit it and would not go. I again reminded him, you will recollect, that we were exactly "paired" as regarded the bond, as there was one from each side under bond of $500, and he could as well afford to go as I. He still persistently and unqualifiedly refused to meet us.

I then turned to you, as will be remembered, and remarked that as Mr. Bryan undoubtedly valued $500 infinitely higher than he did his sacred honor, I asked, insisted and demanded that you (Mr. Evans) (*who were under no bond at all*) take Mr. Bryan's place and fill the appointment. You at once and positively refused to do so, despite appeals from me as strong as I had made to Mr. Bryan; and I then, as a last resort, made a final appeal to Messrs. Josiah Evans *and* R. K. Bryan, Jr., (who, being "*jointly* responsible for what appears in the columns of the *Sun*," seem desirous of being treated jointly and collectively in all matters pertaining thereto) to change their decision, one or both, and keep the appointment of their making, as justice to all parties demanded. Again I received a point-blank refusal.

I have thus recapitulated the conversations, hoping and believing that when you recollection is refreshed, the full realization of your cowardly and contemptible back-down will shame you into yet carrying out your share of the arrangement. I again (to repeat my language of yesterday) insist, demand and appeal that one or both of you go to Shoe Heel Saturday night to meet my brother and myself, whence we can go across the South Carolina line. If you are men of a particle of honor, you cannot *both* refuse. We will certainly be there awaiting you, and will expect to see you. Nothing can prevent Mr. Evans going and carrying a friend, if Mr. Bryan will not. Permit me to suggest that both or one of you go down on the excursion train Saturday morning, and to allay suspicion I will follow on the train Saturday night. My brother is already in the neighborhood of the ground selected.

Expecting to meet you, one or both, at Shoe Heel Saturday night and across the South Carolina line Sunday morning, I am

Respectfully,
JOHN R. MYROVER.

On Saturday night my brother took the southern train from Fayetteville; I joined him at Red Springs and we proceeded to Shoe Heel, within convenient distance of the place appointed, provided with the weapon chosen and loaded as agreed upon. On Sunday morning, at about 9 o'clock, he sent to Messrs. Evans and Bryan the following telegram:

SHOE HEEL, August 17, 1884

Josiah Evans and R. K. Bryan, Jr., Fayetteville, N. C.

We are here and will remain till tomorrow awaiting you. Are you coming?

JOHN R. MYROVER.

On Monday morning, they having failed to appear, we returned to Fayetteville; and on Tuesday, on my appearing on the street, I was arrested by Sheriff Hardie, and placed under bond.

Nothing but absolute necessity could have induced me to adopt the above method of vindication. A flagraut, inhuman wrong has been done me by the two men who conduct the Fayetteville *Sun*, and whose names appear in this correspondence. The honorable course of gentlemen and brave men was offered them—for I can hardly believe that they were not sensible of the utter impossibility of my resting under so foul an aspersion—and they refused to avail themselves of the opportunity. I leave them to the impartial judgment of the community, after the recital of the above facts, only apologizing for the extent to which I have taxed the patience of the public.

J. H. MYROVER.

NEW FALL STYLE
HATS, &c.

FGR TWENTY DAYS WE WILL CONTINUE TO CLOSE OUT SUMMER STOCK OF

Straw Goods, Hats, Bonnets, &c.,

at reduced prices for CASH. Call EARLY at

MRS. DYE'S,
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Document No. 1—1884.

DEMOCRACY vs. REPUBLICANISM.

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The Home of the Raven.

Where Edgar Allan Poe Lived and Wrote his Famous Poem.

The one house in Fordham which stands preeminent among its neighbors in the richness of its history is the little thatched cottage in which for three years lived Edgar Allan Poe. It was sold a few days ago, and will be preserved as a relic of the singer. It stands close up to the roadway, its weather-worn sides in sharp contrast with the pretty white picket fence in front of it. The cottage is two stories in height. The tiny windows have heavy, green board shutters, and the chimney shows in its vari-colored bricks the handiwork of many masons. At the back of it was built, some few years ago, an outhouse, in doing which the tree upon whose branch the raven is said to have croaked was cut down.

Nevertheless the imaginative and exaggerative villagers, with the assistance of the carloads of romance and sentiment which visit the place daily soon found another tree about five or six years old and perched the raven upon its topmost limb. The residents seem perfectly well aware that a good antiquity should have a becoming history, and with a loyal good will set about enabling this cottage to hold its own with any other American relic. Could the poet walk up the village road some day, book in hand, as he loved to do in life, he might for once forget his sorrows and smile at the fictions.

There was no way to get into the house yesterday except through a back window, as the family which did live there lately moved away. A Mrs. Valentine, the daughter of Mrs. Cromwell, who attended Poe's young wife, Virginia Clemm, during her last hours, shoved the window open and told the author to go where he would and to take nothing away with him. The first room entered was the dining-room. The walls were covered with bright paper and the floor painted blue. There was no doubt about it. The late resident had determined, as far as paper and paint could do it, to effectually choke off the "Raven."

Near this chamber is another 6 feet square, with a single mite of a window at the side, through which the summer breeze blew in. It was here that the poet's wife died, without one except her husband and Mrs. Cromwell to soothe her.

The family was so poor that there was not even a coverlid to the bed, and the old cloak which Poe had so terribly disgraced was thrown across her.

Her death broke her husband down. With three friends he moved the remains from the narrow room to the village vault. She now lies by his side in Baltimore. Over this room is the apartment in which, according to popular tradition, the "Raven" was written.

It is a low chamber, with a blue, slanting roof, an old-fashioned fireplace and three windows, two of which look down into the village and the third across the fields.

Poe had wept over his wife's remains and to her memory he wrote the "Raven," so the village historian has it—and, like almost everything else in connection with Poe, has it wrong. His wife died in 1848, and in 1845 the "Raven" was published in the *American Review*.

The chamber does not very much resemble the one of Gustave Dore's imagination, which is rich with bric a brac and works of art. Poe never possessed such luxuries. The big fireplace is perfectly true, and the instant one steps into the room it is recognized.

But its very narrowness shows the straitened circumstances in which Poe lived, and that there were no wings nor busts of Pallas is true beyond doubt.

Poe did pass most of his time when he was in the house, however, in this room, which is about as uncomfortable an apartment as one could wish to stay in. The windows are only on one side and so very small that any kind of a desirable breeze would have to squeeze itself to get in.

In Poe's time it was as dark and weird as the spirit of its master. Here again the hand of the later resident is seen in the blue-streaked floor and the daubs of color around which make it look like the council-room of a Masonic lodge. The other rooms are as bad both in ventilation and color. The floor in many places is very old and weak, and if the little concern should one day blow down on the heads of the village they could not say that no one would expect it.

Among the people living in the village Poe has a peculiar history. He was accustomed, so the story runs, to arise early every morning and book in hand start out for a long walk. He was an uncommunicative man and would follow the bent of his pleasure through the woods often all day long, speaking to no one and stopping only to read a passage over twice. Everything that he ever did has been distorted. No one will admit for one second that he wrote either "The Bells" or "The Raven" in his sober senses.

"I know," said Mrs. Valentine, "that he must have had the delirium tremens when he wrote 'The Raven.' I believe he was sitting in this rocking-chair—get up, aunt, and let the gentleman sit in it—when he did write it, for do you imagine that a man would write a thing like that in his sober senses?"

Such is literature in Fordham, and the highest encomium that the lady, or indeed any one else in the village, could bestow upon the author or his family was that they were respectable, and this admission seemed to be made more out of a desire to maintain the good repute of the village than for any love towards Poe. There is no doubt that in this cottage, however, poor Poe passed the happiest days of his life. He was at that time contributing to leading journals, and but for his eccentricity and his love for whiskey could have made a handsome competence. He wrote here "Eureka," a prose poem, and other works. He did not remain long after the death of his wife, desiring rather to try his fortune around his foster father's home, Mr. Allen, in Richmond. As usual, when on the high road to fortune, he managed to ruin his expectations, and after having made an engagement with a wealthy lady became gloriously drunk the night before the wedding, which was therefore declared "off." His wife, Virginia, was no doubt very dear to him, and that she loved him passionately is unquestionable. She was a Southern girl, dark and handsome, and was loved in the village as much as her husband was feared.

The purchaser of the cottage intends to keep it as a relic, and this, if done the way it has been, will soon obliterate all the traces of the old house.

Blue paint, whitewash and gaudy papers do not blend well with the ancient fireplace, from which the dying embers cast their shadows on the floor.—*New York Times.*

The Political Situation.

Two months having elapsed since the republican convention concluded its labors at Chicago, and one month since the democratic convention at the same place named its candidates for the presidential office, it is fair to assume that by this time the issues of the fall campaign and the distinctive character it will bear in our political annals have been pretty fully outlined. There are already four tickets in the field, and if the "American Political Alliance" makes the nominations it threatens the country with there will be five. Of these, the republican stands for a continuance, upon a somewhat lower moral plane, of the policy and practices of the party during the last twenty years: the democratic for a change for the better in the methods of administration prevalent at Washington, and in the economic doctrines according to which, for a score of years, the revenues of the federal treasury have been gathered and the surplus expended. To a large extent also the canvass turns upon the relative fitness of the candidates of the two great parties for the high office to which they are named, the democrats and a large and influential section of the republican party contending on the one hand that the republican nominee is incapacitated as an admitted bribetaker for an honest and efficient discharge of the duties of the presidential office, and on the other that the democratic nominee, both as mayor of Buffalo and as Governor of New York, has exhibited just that political and personal probity, combined with moral courage and ability, that are needed at the head of the Federal government. The spirit of reform in the absence of violent sectional issues, plays a principal part in the struggle between the leading candidates. Its effect upon the two great parties is notably different. Among the republicans it seems to be of an explosive nature, tending to the disintegration of the "party of moral ideas" into various fragments, most of which insist upon making presidential nominations. In the democratic party, thanks to the excellent platform and nominations made at Chicago, the tendency seems to be of a solidifying and cohesive character; confirming party discipline and and attracting to the support of Gov. Cleveland the large element of independent republicans who deem it their duty to work against Mr. Blaine's election as a calamity to the country. The defections to be expected from Gen. Butler's candidacy as a greenbacker and anti monopolist are of small importance, and will injure Mr. Blaine more in republican States than they will benefit him in democratic States. The prohibition vote whatever its proportions, is distinctly a loss to the Pinned knight, being large only in States which Mr. Blaine absolutely needs to be elected. The "Political Alliance" is apparently the ghost of the know-nothing organization, and cannot injure Gov. Cleveland. All the minor parties, it thus appears, draw their strength from the republican camp. Nor can the lukewarmness of the administration be considered a factor favorable to the success of the republican ticket. So far the canvass of Mr. Blaine has not been of the brilliant and aggressive character anticipated by his admirers. His chief effort has been to infuse the tariff issue into the campaign as the principal topic of discussion, fortifying it by appeals to the Irish vote on the ridiculous ground that he had been and would be the champion tail-twister of the British lion in American history. But hitherto he has failed in this programme. The Mulligan letters have kept his admirers busy explaining away their obvious import to the neglect of the tariff, and the experimental bids for the Irish vote have done him perhaps more harm than good. The same may be said of the efforts of the Blaine managers to besmirch Gov. Cleveland's private character to the same extent that the ex Speaker's public career is soiled. Such efforts recoil with disastrous effect upon the candidacy of the man in whose favor they are made. What the people are asking themselves in regard to each candidate is simply this: Is he honest? Is he efficient? Will he reform the administration and promote a policy favorable to the whole people?—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.—The universities are not now the last refuge of conservative thought; they are the very foci of all the energies that work for change. Their long resistance to the advancing tide has only added to its momentum, and so to the sweep and the speed of its action. The church has lost or is losing control of the universities, and the danger is that religion may do the same. The fight for the freedom of the universities was a fight against the freedom of the church, but for the authority of religion, and it is the duty of those who prevailed to see that the end of the tyranny does not also become the death of the authority. The nation has entered the universities and asserted its rights there in a marvelous way. Education is another thing than it was, harder, higher, taxes more severely the skill of the teacher and the strength and mind of the student. Honors become every year more difficult to win, competitors multiply, schools and subjects increase. There may be, there is, much room for reform. The teacher has too little freedom, is becoming too much the mere coach, that most hapless of intelligent beings, the drudge of the examiner, working to pass, not to educate his pupils. The student may be forced to grind too much at textbooks, and may know too little of the inspiration that comes to students who study under a man who is master of his subject, and teaches it as a master and not as a coach. There may be great waste of energy, too many men teaching one subject, and there may be too few subjects for the number of available teachers on the one hand and students on the other. But whatever the faults of the present system, one thing is certain, it is worked with zeal, with energy, with consummate skill and success. No man who knows what the universities were and what they are can doubt that the recent changes have all tended to make education, if not better, yet more real, requiring on all sides a sterner discipline, more arduous and actual work. Education reformers may regret that the change adhered too much to old and not too fruitful lines, but they at least must rejoice that academic rewards now mainly depend on academic honors and attainments.—*The British Quarterly Review.*

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National Convention assembled, recognizes that as the nation grows older new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish; but the fundamental principles of the democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain, and will ever remain, as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States and the supremacy of the federal government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace and social order to be maintained by means of local self government; but it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as constant recurrence to the popular will. Otherwise abuses grow and the government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country—hence a change is demanded.

ARRAIGNING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In practice it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the government are sufficient to have called for reform within the republican party. Yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again, in 1880, the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers who had bargained for unlawful profits or for high office. The republican party during its legal, its stolen and its bought tenure of power has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its past failures. It demands the restoration of our navy; it has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed; it imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers; it has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non resident aliens, individual and corporate possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions; it organized and tried to legalize a control of State elections by federal troops. It professed a desire to elevate labor; it has subjected American workingmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war leaving widows and orphans; it left to a democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff, it created and has continued them. Its own Tariff Commission confessed the need of more than twenty per cent reduction; its Congress gave a reduction of less than four per cent. It professes the protection of American manufactures; it has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials. It professes to protect all American industries; it has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor; it has depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people. It professes the equality of all men before the law; attempting to fix the status of colored citizens, the acts of its Congress were overruled by the decision of its courts. It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform;" its caught criminals are permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual connivance in the prosecution. Honeycombed with corruption, outbreaking exposures no longer shock its morals sense; its honest members, its independent journals, no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its councils or a veto upon bad nomination. That change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than $100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

TARIFF REFORM.

We denounce the republican party for having failed to relieve the people from the crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and of just reward. The democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption to restore economy, to revive respect for law and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners. Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the operations of the tariff the people should be cautious, conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands. The democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But in making reductions in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of the government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of federal revenue; such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice—all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete success-fully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the federal government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom houses taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity.

WHAT IS DEMANDED.

We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff and subject to the preceding limitations. We demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered. The system of direct taxation known as the "internal revenues" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money levied therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in line of duty in the wars of the Republic and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided; and any surplus should be paid into the Treasury. We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister republics of North, Central and South America but entangling alliances with none. We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political. We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forth sixth Congresses, by which a reluctant republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls, as the conclusive proof that a democratic administration will preserve liberty with order.

The selection of federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein. We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty; we favor honest civil service reform, and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries, the separation of Church and State and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY AND LABOR.

While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law. We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to true relations of capital and labor. We believe that the public land ought as far as possible to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the republican party, should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees. We are opposed to all propositions which upon any pretext would convert the general government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or the citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declaration of the democratic platform of 1859, that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the constitution which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith, we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The democratic party insists that it is the duty of this government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may assured, United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative department of our own government and by all foreign Powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property. Every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full repartation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country or under her flag, and can only be tried therefor on her own soil and according to her laws; and no power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act. This country has never had a well defined and executed foreign policy save under democratic administration. That policy has ever been in respect to foreign nations so long as they do no act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone. That, as the result of this policy, we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California, and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Under a long period of democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britan; under twenty years of republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas. Instead of the republican party's British policy we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors, flying the Stars and Stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry. Under a quarter of a century of republican rule and policy; despite all our manifest advantages over all other nations in high paid labor, favorable climates and teeming soil; despite freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of men and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in Old World monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax consuming, non-producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, that republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britan along with our commerce the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the republican party's British policy we demand in behalf of the American democracy an American policy.

Instead of the republican party's discredited scheme and false pretence of friendship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand in behalf of the democracy freedom for American labor by reducing taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty.

MR. TILDEN COMPLIMENTED.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of republics, acquiescence in the will of the majority, that he can not permit us again to place in his hands the leadership of the democratic hosts, for the reason that the achievement of reform in the administration of the federal government is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow countrymen is united in the wish that that wrong were righted in his person. For the democracy of the United States we offer to him in his withdrawal from public cares not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freemen—the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of this Republic from the labors and the name of Samuel J. Tilden.

With this statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the democratic party the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the employment and due reward of labor and of capital, and the general welfare of the whole country.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Special Proceeding before Clerk Superior Court.

Z. B. Newton, Administrator of P. Taylor, *vs.* J H. Taylor, B. R. Taylor, C. L. Taylor, A. H. Slocomb, L. E. Slocomb, J. M Matthews, Alice P. Matthews, R. G. Haigh, M. J. Haigh, J. S Banks, A. E. Banks, C. W. Elliott, S. D. Elliott, W. P. Elliott, Mary F. Elliott, W. V. Walsh, Kate B. Walsh, A. P. Hallett.

THE defendants above-named will take notice that they are summoned to appear before me on or before Monday, September 29th, 1884, and demur to or answer the complaint (petition for settlement of final account) which is filed in my office, or judgment will be granted for the relief demanded in the complaint.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, C. S. C.
Aug. 13, 1884. 80-6w

Agents Wanted

FOR the best selling books in America. Fine Family Bibles and Photograph Albums; Alex. H Stephens' History United States; Lives of Presidential Candidates! A golden harvest for Agents. Strike *now* while the iron is hot. Address BULETT & MORGAN,
Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

Say in what paper you saw our address.
July 3, 1884. 74 1y

Cumberland Foundry.

EMMITT & SON,
IRON FOUNDERS,

ON the line of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., only 15 minutes ride to Emmit's Cut, at Rockfish, have rebuilt their works, recently destroyed by fire. These are now in full blast, and they solicit a liberal share of the public prtronage. Any work in the Iron line can be done by them as well as any where in the United States, and at lower prices than anywhere else in North Carolina, as our machinery is run by water.

It is strictly a Home Enterprise, among the People and for the People. They guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

Walter Watson, of Fayetteville, will receive orders for them and T. S. Lutterloh will receive and pay the highest cash price for scrap iron, and other metals, for them, or they will buy same at Foundry. EMMITT & SON.
June 12, 1884. 72-eom12m

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—AT—
McMillan Bros.,
IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR
LARGE SELECTION OF
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OIL STOVES,
Ice Cream Freezers,
WATER COOLERS,
SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,
TIN TOILET SETS,
GALVANIZED WELL & WATER BUCKETS,
BLOCK TIN-WARE,
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STEP LADDERS,
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,
Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,
CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS,
WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.
CALL AND SEE US!
McMILLAN BROS.
June 5, 1884. 70tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION
OF
Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

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To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

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Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

For A Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.

Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year, from 15 to 45 years of age, from 29 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

May 29, 1884. 69-3m

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

AYER'S
Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

June 5, 1884. 70-26t

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150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

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BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

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Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

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Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

A MARVELOUS STORY
TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully,
HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

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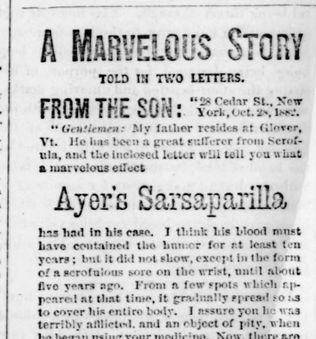
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.



HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

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J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

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Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
To take effect at 5 36, A. M., on Thursday, July 10, 1884.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
☞ Standard Time—Clock in General Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 30	
Manchester	13.75	11 20	11 20
Spout Spring	20.1	11 50	11 45
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 20	12 20
Swann's	29.0	12 30	12 30
Jonesboro	34.1	1 05	1 05
Sanford	37.1	1 25	1 20
Egypt	43.5	2 00	1 55
Gulf	46.5	2 10	2 05
Richmond	53.7	2 44	2 35
Ore Hill	58.0	3 04	2 53
Siler	62.6	4 12	4 00
Staley	70.0	4 35	4 20
Liberty	74.4	5 10	5 00
Julian	81.5	5 35	5 28
Pleasant Garden	85.6	6 15	6 05
Greensboro	97.6	6 55	6 45

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 35	10 28
Julian	16.10	11 15	11 07
Liberty	23.2	11 50	11 43
		P. M.	
Staley	27.6	12 15	12 08
Siler	35.0	12 50	12 45
Ore Hill	39.6	1 28	1 23
Richmond	44.9	1 58	1 53
Gulf	51.1	2 33	2 26
Egypt	54.1	2 53	2 46
Sanford	60.5	3 40	3 30
Jonesboro	63.5	4 05	3 54
Swann's	68.6	4 33	4 20
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 39	4 29
Spout Spring	77.5	5 24	5 19
Manchester	83.85	6 00	5 50
Fayetteville	97.6		6 40

Southern Division.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	7 40	
Rockfish	7.2	8 15	8 05
McNatt's	14.0	8 45	8 30
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 05	8 54
Shandon	21.1	9 33	9 23
Red Springs	24.4	9 56	9 46
Wakulla	28.5	10 20	10 14
Floral College	32.4	10 46	10 36
Shoe Heel	35.8		11 00

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Shoe Heel	0.0	4 13	
Floral College	3.4	4 44	4 34
Wakulla	7.3	5 10	5 00
Red Springs	11.2	5 31	5 28
Shandon	13.7	5 58	5 46
Lumber Bridge	18.3	6 29	6 13
McNatt's	21.8	6 49	6 39
Rockfish	28.6	7 21	7 14
Fayetteville	35.8		7 40

*Flag Stations.

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